Sears, Roebuck and Co.
Chicago, Ill.

Instructions
for operating the
MINNESOTA
MODEL "L"
SEWING MACHINE

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
· CHICAGO ·

Minnesota Model "L" No. 1194332

Certificate of Guaranty

This is to Certify that the Minnesota Sewing Machine is warranted to be perfect in material and manufacture, and to be perfect in operation if properly managed. This machine has been carefully inspected and adjusted, and there are no defects in material or workmanship. It has been delivered to the transportation company in perfect condition, carefully packed, and we guarantee it to reach your station in good order. This means that if it is damaged in transit it may be returned to us and we will pay all expenses connected with the transaction and send a new machine without extra charge.

With fair usage we hereby agree to make good any defect in material or workmanship for a period of twenty years. Natural wear and tear on any of the parts is not considered a defect in material or workmanship.

This guarantee does not apply to attachments, or the breaking of needles, shuttles, bobbins or belts.

When referring to this guaranty please do not fail to state Certificate Number.

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO., Chicago, Ill.

Three Months' Trial Contract

This is to Certify that this machine is sold by us with the understanding and agreement that if it does not prove entirely satisfactory in every respect to the purchaser, it may be returned at any time within three months from date it is received and the full amount paid for the machine, including freight charges, will be returned to the purchaser at once.

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO., Chicago, Ill.

The Object of This Book

The object of this book is to provide every user of the Minnesota Model "L" Sewing Machine with an ever present instructor, showing how to use it.

READ THIS BOOK CAREFULLY

Do not attempt to change any of the adjustments of your sewing machine. Do not turn any screws to see how they work. Every machine is carefully adjusted and tested at the factory and is in perfect condition to do all ordinary sewing.

We also caution you against permitting agents or sewing machine repair men to tamper with your machine. IF YOU HAVE ANY TROUBLE and cannot determine the remedy from this book, write to us and we will be only too glad to advise you promptly just what to do.

Even though you have operated a sewing machine before, we hope you will read this book carefully.

Before doing anything at all with the attachments be sure to read the directions on page 7.

To get the best results, OIL YOUR MACHINE OFTEN. Be careful to purchase good sewing machine oil. Buy the oil which is put up in small bottles especially for sewing machines. If you cannot procure the proper kind of sewing machine oil at home, order it from us when you order other goods.

THE NEEDLE IS ANOTHER VERY IMPORTANT PART OF THE SEWING MACHINE

WE RECOMMEND that you purchase your needles from us, because you will then get the correct needles as well as the best quality for less money than you can buy elsewhere. When you order needles mention the name, Minnesota Model "L" and give the head number of your machine. The third important part is to be careful and use only good thread and select your needle after you have decided upon the number of the thread you intend to use.

Nos. 70 and 80 cotton thread will give much better results for all ordinary sewing than coarser and heavier threads.

Oiling

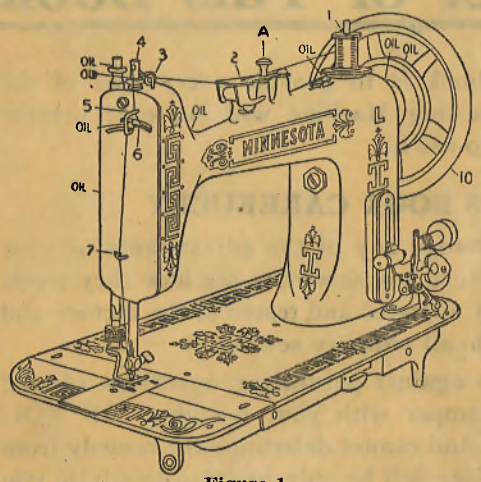

Figure 1

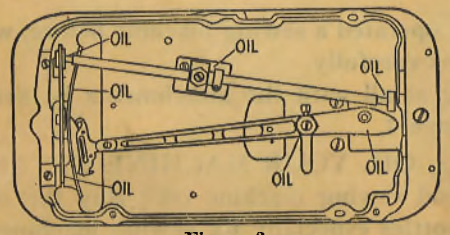

Figure 2

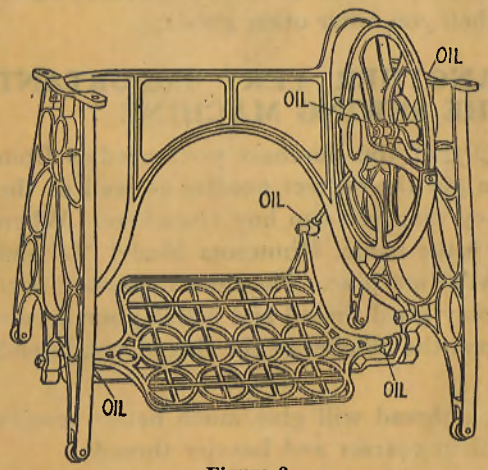

Figure 3

A sewing machine, like any other piece of machinery, needs oiling to insure easy running and to prevent unnecessary wear of the parts which bear upon each other.

If the sewing machine is used continuously IT SHOULD BE OILED EVERY DAY. With moderate use a drop of oil on the bearings just before operating the machine is sufficient. The pictures, Figures 1, 2 and 3, show the points where the oil should be applied. ONE DROP OF OIL at each point is plenty. More than this will retard rather than help the action of the machine. Oil holes are provided in the arm of the machine for parts which cannot be directly reached.

Oil is applied to the needle bar and cam through the hole in the back of the cam house. The needle bar should be raised to its highest point.

To oil works underneath the bed plate, throw off the belt by lowering the head; then turn the head back and apply oil on the bearings as shown in Figure 2. Figure 3 represents the parts of the stand which are to be oiled.

If the machine runs hard it is most likely due to lack of proper oiling of some bearings. Should the oil become gummed from long standing or use of poor oil, apply kerosene or gasoline to all bearings to remove the gummed oil. Then run the machine rapidly and wipe clean, after which oil properly with good machine oil before beginning to sew.

Be sure to use only good quality sewing machine oil. Include your order for oil in a freight shipment.

Running the Machine

Loosen the thumbnut (10), Figure 1, so the hand wheel will turn free. Raise the presser foot and take out the shuttle. Place your feet on the treadle with the instep directly over the center. Draw the belt downward with the hand and move the feet up and down on the rocking treadle by pressing on the treadle first with the heel and then with the toes until an easy and steady motion is obtained. When that is accomplished, tighten the thumbnut (10), Figure 1, and repeat the treadle process until you can easily start the machine in the proper direction and can make a smooth motion. After becoming familiar with the treadle movement in this way, put a cloth under the presser foot and lower it, and without threading the machine, practice the treadle motion until you have complete control of it, when you will be ready to sew.

Threading the Machine

(See Figure 1, Page 2.)

Place the thread on the spool pin (1), passing it in front of thumbscrew (A), under the spring at (2), through eyelet (3), through needle bar (4), around staple (5), take-up (6), through eyelet (7), and then through the eye of the needle.

WHEN SETTING THE NEEDLE, raise the needle bar to its highest point, loosen the needle clamp screw enough to give room for the shank of the needle to pass up into the hole in the bottom of the needle bar. Push needle up with its flat side to the right as far as it will go, then tighten the screw.

Never leave the screw loose, nor the needle partly out of its socket.

Winding the Bobbin

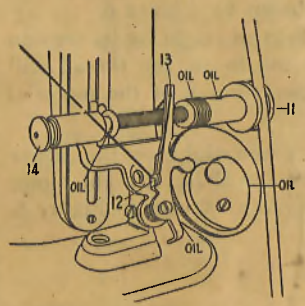

Figure 4

Hold hand wheel with the left hand while turning the friction nut (10), Figure 1, toward you with the right hand. This will release the sewing mechanism of the machine. Pull bobbin winder toward you until the small pulley wheel (11), Figure 4, comes in contact with the belt. Operate the machine until the distributer (13), is as far to the right as it will go. Place one end of the bobbin in the socket of the spindle on the right side and the other end of the bobbin in the socket of the step, pulling the step nut (14), toward the left to admit the bobbin and letting it spring back into place. Catch the end of the thread between the brass nut of the bobbin and center of the spindle on the right side, carrying the thread through slot (13), then to the lower end of the distributer to the slot (12), then up around thumbnut (A) Figure 1, placing the spool on the spool pin. Run the machine as previously instructed and the bobbin will be automatically wound. Be sure to stop winding before the thread is wound higher than the brass ends of the bobbin.

A drop of oil should be placed as indicated by the arrows marked "oil."

Threading the Shuttle

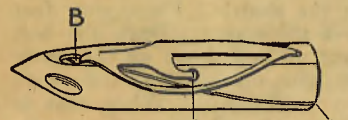

Figure 5

Hold the shuttle in the left hand with the point to the left and tension spring uppermost. Take the bobbin in the right hand and drop it into the barrel of the shuttle, with the thread drawing toward you from the lower end and over the upper side of the bobbin. Draw the thread through the slot (A) at the heel of the shuttle and with the forefinger of the left hand, hold the bobbin gently in place, drawing the thread under the shuttle spring until it is below and slightly to the left of the point, after which draw the thread back until it passes under point (C) of the shuttle spring.

Regulating the Tension

When the sewing machine leaves the factory the tensions are properly regulated for all ordinary sewing. To get the best results never use coarser thread than No. 70 unless you are sewing on very heavy material.

Seldom, if ever, change the tension on your shuttle. If it is necessary to change the tension do so by turning the tension regulator nut (A) on top of arm in Figure 1. Make a quarter turn, then sew a short distance, after which if it is necessary to do so, you can turn the thumbnut another quarter, and so on until you obtain the desired results. If it is necessary to change the shuttle tension, follow the same procedure, turning the tension regulator screw marked B on Figure 5.

Figure 6

For ordinary stitching the upper and under threads should be locked in the center of the thickness of the material as shown by Figure 6.

Figure 7

If the upper thread is held too tight by its tension or if the under thread is too loose, the thread will lie straight along the upper surface of the material as shown in Figure 7.

Figure 8

If the under tension is too tight or the upper tension too loose the thread will lie straight along the under side of the material as shown in Figure 8.

Belt

If the belt is too tight, the effect is to make the machine run hard. It should be just tight enough so that it will not slip when the hand wheel is revolving. If the belt is too loose, remove one end of the hook, cut off a short piece and connect the belt. Keep the belt as free from oil as possible, because oil will cause the belt to rot.

Needles and Thread

Use good needles and thread. First select the thread to suit the goods; then the needle to suit the thread, according to the table below. Remember not to use too large a size of thread for the work, because the coarser thread will not sink into the material and make as pretty a stitch as fine thread.

When sewing two thicknesses of calico or shirting, No. 70 cotton is stronger than the thread woven in the fabric and will make a pretty stitch. The seam will also wear longer than if coarser thread is used.

The following table will be found useful as a general guide which may be varied as experience and judgment suggest.

Materials	Size of Cotton	Size of Silk	Size of Needle
Heavy woolen clothing	20 to 36	..	No. 6
Woolen clothing and flannels	40 to 50	B	No. 5
Dressmaking	60 to 80	0 or A	No. 4
Muslin or linen	90 to 110	0 or A	No. 3
Fine linen underclothing	120 to 150	00 or 0	No. 2
Fine linens, lawns, etc	200 to 500	000	No. 1

To Prepare for Sewing

Before commencing to sew, raise the presser foot and take hold of the end of the needle thread, leaving it slack from the end of the needle; turn the balance wheel toward you until the needle moves down, and up again to its highest point. The needle thread has then been carried around the under thread, which can be drawn up through the hole in the throat plate by the needle thread, and both should then be laid back under the presser foot.

The best results are obtained when both the upper and under threads are the same size and quality. Many people use too large threads when sewing light fabrics; for example, it is impossible to make a good looking stitch on any machine with say No. 40 cotton when sewing two thicknesses of calico or shirting. No. 70 cotton is stronger than the fabric and will make a handsome stitch.

To turn a corner, stop the machine while the needle is rising, but before it is out of the material raise the presser foot and turn the corner, using the needle as a pivot.

For sewing flannel or bias seams use a short stitch and light tensions so that there will be sufficient thread in the seam to allow the goods to stretch, if necessary.

To Alter the Length of Stitch

On the arm of the machine directly back of the bobbin winder is a thumbscrew called the stitch regulator. The figures indicate the number of stitches to the inch. For all ordinary purposes No. 16 stitch gives good results. On heavy work the stitch should be lengthened.

To Remove Work

To remove the work, raise the needle bar to its highest point, raise the presser foot, with the right hand press tension release under 2, Figure 1, with the left hand draw the fabric about 3 inches in a straight line with the back shuttle slide, passing both threads over the thread cutter with a slight downward pressure, and they will be cut close to the end of the stitch.

To Avoid Breaking the Needles

Never pull the material while operating the machine. When a needle is broken it is in nearly every case the fault of the operator, caused by pulling the fabric so that the needle bends and strikes the needle plate.

Breaking the Upper Thread

This may be caused by improper threading of the machine, the upper tension being too tight, needle being too small for the thread, the needle being set the wrong side out or set crooked, or by a sharp edge on the shuttle or the needle rubbing against the pressure foot.

Breaking the Under Thread

This may be caused by the tension being too tight, bobbin being wound too full so it will not revolve freely, by presence of lint or dust in the end of the shuttle which forces the bobbin against the shuttle carrier spring and keeps it from revolving, by a sharp place on the edge of the shuttle spring or on the heel of the shuttle, or by failing to keep the shuttle race clean.

Skipping Stitches

Should there at any time be skipping or long stitches at intervals it is owing to the needle being set too low or its having become bent away from the shuttle, or its being too small for the thread in use, and sometimes because the point of the shuttle becomes accidentally blunted. Never use a needle with the point blunted or turned over.

The Attachments

Few people realize how easy it is to operate the attachments, and because no effort is made to learn, or a wrong start is made, they neglect to take advantage of the opportunities which the attachments afford. We now offer suggestions which we hope will be followed by every woman who purchases a Minnesota Sewing Machine. If you make an earnest effort to learn how to use the different attachments we are sure you will use your sewing machine twice as much as you would if you did not know how to use and operate them. With the different attachments there is no end to the variety of the work which you can do with your machine. Remember that the successful operation of the attachments comes through practice, and you must not expect to make a shirt waist or dress by means of the attachments without first practicing their uses and knowing just what they can do. We recommend that you purchase material and practice the various operations of the different attachments, and as a guide we suggest that you buy the following materials:

One yard of white Lonsdale cambric cut into strips 1 inch wide. These strips are most useful in learning the operation of the ruffler.

One-half yard of Persian lawn or similar material; ¼ yard of batiste. Cut these into 10 or 12-inch squares and practice tucking and shirring; then after some of this material has been shirred or different styles of tucks have been made (see page 10 for tucking and page 9 for shirring), the edges of the squares may be bound by use of the binder (see page 13).

One roll of bias binding ⅞ inch wide will be sufficient to learn how to use the binder.

One strip of Fruit of the Loom heavy muslin, ½ yard wide, cut crosswise, will give you sufficient cloth for learning the operation of the set of hemmers.

One bunch of cotton soutache braid for learning the use of the under braider.

Three or four squares of some heavy and rather stiff material, stamped with a design, would, in connection with the braid, be sufficient for learning the operation of the under braider.

Remember that practice makes perfect. If you buy these materials and learn the different uses of the attachments we are sure that you will get a great deal more use out of your sewing machine and that you will make a great many things at a considerable saving in money which you would not do if you did not know how to operate the attachments.

The Ruffler

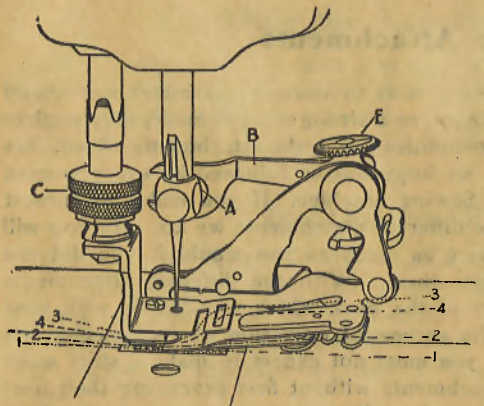

Figure 9

Remove the presser foot and attach the ruffler in its place on the presser bar with the fork of the ruffler lever (B) around the needle clamp screw (A), then tighten the attachment holder thumbnut (C).

Turn the hand wheel slowly and see that the needle passes down through the center of the round hole in the foot of the ruffler.

The lines 1, 2, 3 and 4 show how to place the different pieces of cloth under the ruffler.

Line 1—The lower piece or band to which the ruffle is sewed.

Line 2—The piece to be gathered.

Line 3—The heading, or upper piece, when ruffling between two pieces.

Line 4—The strip of piping.

The thumbscrew (E) regulates the fullness of the ruffle.

Ruffling

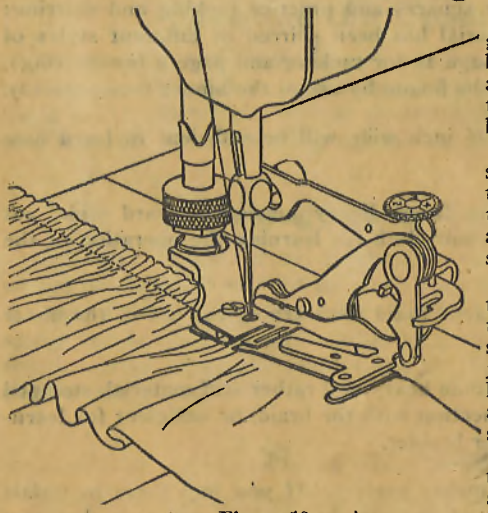
Figure 10

Place the goods to be gathered between the ruffler blade and the separator blade and push forward until under the foot, lower the presser bar and commence to sew.

To make a fine ruffle, shorten the stitch and turn the adjusting screw (E) to the right one-quarter turn at a time until the ruffle looks satisfactory.

To make a full gather, turn the adjusting screw (E) to the left and use a short stitch. By regulating the adjusting screw (E) and the length of stitch you can make all variations from the very scant to the full ruffle.

Never try to regulate both the adjusting screw (E) and stitch at the same time.

If the ruffle is to be sewed on to the band, place the band under the separating blade. See line 1, Figure 9.

NOTE—The ruffler should never be used without cloth between the blades.

To remove the work see page 6.

Ruffling and Sewing On

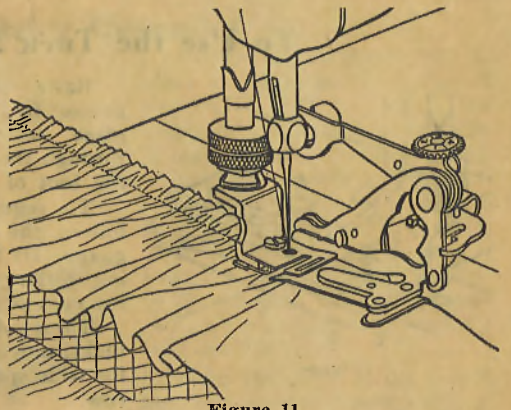
Figure 11

Place goods below both blued blades on feed of machine and up over first guide. See line 1, page 8. Place material to be ruffled as in "plain ruffling," under second guide. See line 2, page 8. Proceed as in plain sewing, being careful to keep the goods smooth and straight.

Ruffling, Sewing On and Putting On Facing at One Stitching

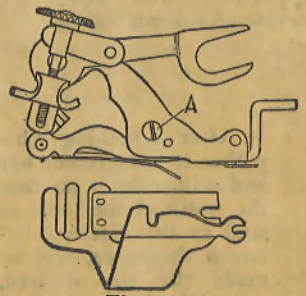

Figure 12

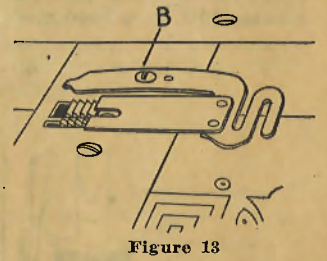

Figure 13

Place goods and material to be ruffled exactly as in "ruffling and sewing on." Place facing over the blued blades and under the foot, see line 3, page 8, and proceed as usual, being careful to keep goods and facing straight and smooth.

Shirring

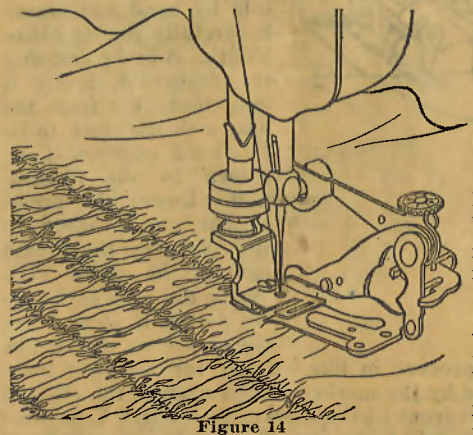
Figure 14

Remove lower blued blade from ruffler by slightly loosening the screw (A), Figure 12, on right side which holds the lower blade in place. Attach the shirring blade as follows: At the right of the presser foot you will see two openings. Place the point in the opening farthest from you and the pin in the opening nearest you. Push the attachment into these openings as far as it will go, which will fasten it. Place the ruffler in position exactly as before. Place the goods to be shirred between the blued blade and shirring blade, and proceed the same as in ordinary ruffling.

Use the quilter as a guide for subsequent rows of shirring or by creasing the cloth before starting to shirr, the creases will act as a guide for the stitching.

To Use the Tuck Marker

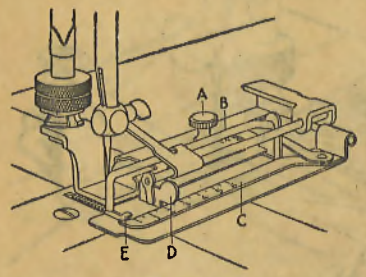

Figure 15

Raise the presser bar, remove the presser foot and attach the tucker in its place so the needle passes down through the center of the round hole in the foot of the tucker.

To regulate the size of the tuck, loosen the screw (A) and place the gauge (D) for any desired width, moving to the right for wide and to the left for narrow tucks.

To regulate the space between the tucks, move the marker (C) to the left for wide space and to the right for narrow.

The figures on the scale B show the width of the tuck and those on scale C the width of space.

By adjusting gauge B and gauge C so that the scale indicators will point to the same figure, it will make the tucks just meet. When the adjustments have been made be sure to turn screw (A) down tight.

Tucking

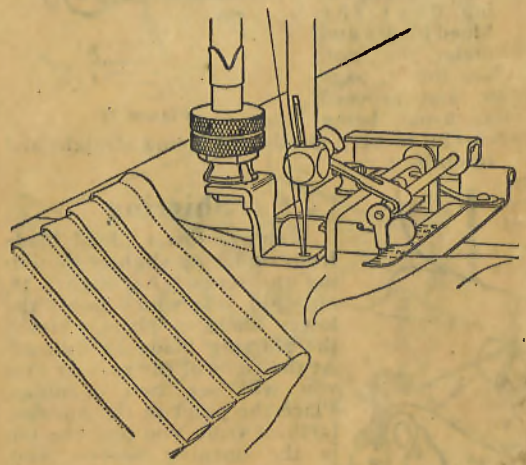
Figure 16

After attaching the tucker to the presser bar and adjusting it so that the width of the tuck, as well as the distance between the tucks, will be made the size desired, proceed to make the first fold by hand and crease it carefully for its entire length. After creasing the first fold, insert it into the tucker from the left, with the cloth to be tucked uppermost, as shown in the illustration. Lower the presser bar and proceed to sew, keeping the crease against the guide (D). When the tuck is finished, flatten it away from the crease so that it lies in the proper direction, and proceed in like manner for the next tuck, creasing it along the line made by the marker always placing the edge of the last tuck under the hook in front of the marker (see letter E in illustration above). This is done merely by moving the goods just a little to the right and back again without raising or lifting the material.

Narrow Hemming

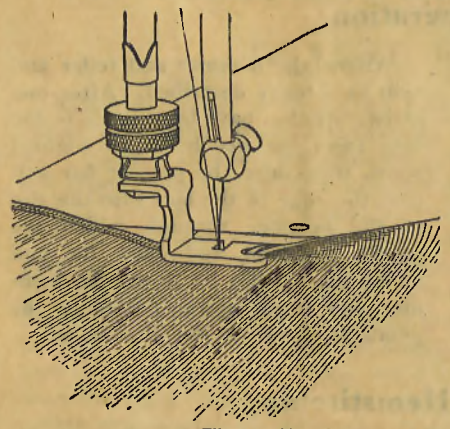
Figure 17

Attach the hemmer foot in place of the presser foot, clip off the right hand corner of the cloth and turn up the edge about ¼ inch. Raise the hemmer slightly, insert the goods in the scroll (or mouth) of the hemmer and push it forward to the needle; then let the hemmer down and start the machine, pulling gently on the ends of both threads to help the goods along until the feed catches it.

Hold the edge of the goods between the thumb and forefinger of the right hand while it is being hemmed, holding back gently on the work to keep it smooth, and keeping the scroll of the hemmer just full. If there is too much turned in it will make a rough and clumsy hem, and too little will not turn under. In hemming on a curve or on flannel or slazy goods, draw gently on the edge being hemmed, resisting the feed, and guide the work carefully.

Felling

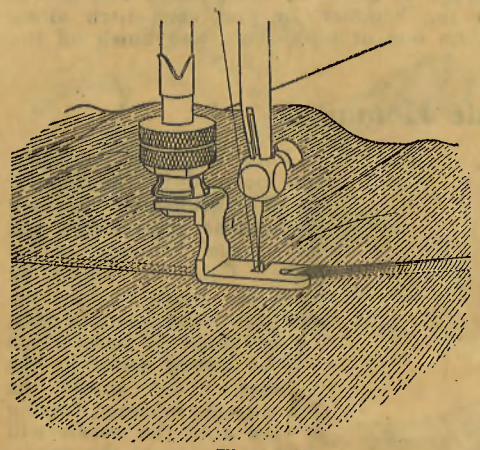
Figure 18

The foot hemmer and the feller are the same. If the hemmer is attached it can be used in place of the presser foot in running up the seam, the under edge of which should project about ¼ inch beyond the upper, then trim off the edges, if necessary, so as to leave just enough seam to fill the feller. Open the work flat, wrong side up, trim the corner of the seam slightly, then push it into the feller until it reaches the needle, lower the feller on the feed and start the machine. The feed will carry the seam without helping it, and makes a complete fell from the beginning.

Keep your machine clean. Use good sewing machine oil. Be sure to have the correct needles and your machine will always give good satisfaction.

To Make a Hem and Sew on Lace at One Operation

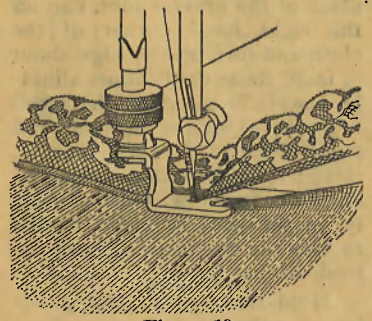

Figure 19

Attach the hemmer and feller and hem as already described. After one or two stitches have been made in the hem raise the needle to its highest point, then raise the presser bar and pass the edge of the lace into the slot of the hemmer through which the needle descends, and draw the end under the needle; let down the hemmer and begin sewing, holding the goods as shown in the illustration.

To Do Hemstitching

Hemstitching can be done on this machine by the following method: Fold blotting paper (or any soft thick paper which will tear readily) until you get the thickness of the paper the same as the opening you desire to have in the hemstitching. Place one piece of goods under the blotting paper and the other on top of the paper; then place all under the presser foot and sew them together. After stitching, both pieces should be doubled back and forth several times so as to crease them well exactly on the line of the stitches. Then fold all four edges in the same direction and hold them firmly while you tear out the paper on each side of the seam, after which you open the hemstitching by folding each piece together on either side. One edge of either or both pieces can be cut straight and passed through the hemmer, or you can stitch along the edge of the hemstitching on one or both sides, and finish off the double edge as desired.

Wide Hemmers

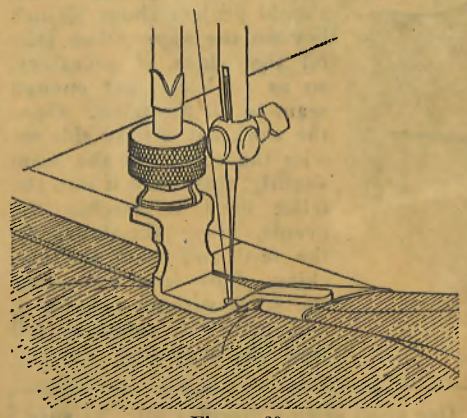

Figure 20

Four widths of hemmers are included in the regular set of attachments. Remove the regular presser foot and insert the hemmer in its place. Fold the goods by hand the width of hem required, turning one fold only, adding about ⅛ inch, which will be turned under by the hemmer. Then insert the goods in the hemmer, forcing it back until the needle will catch the edge of the goods. Lower the presser foot and sew as usual. Slightly press on the goods with two fingers of the left hand. If more goods are required to fill the hemmer and turn the edge properly, slightly carry the goods to the right; if too much goods are taken, carry to the left.

To Attach the Binder

Raise the needle to its highest point; attach the binder, fastening it securely with the thumbnut. Fold the binding lengthwise in the middle for a distance of about 4 inches from the end, creasing the fold. Insert the crease into the opening of the binder, holding the binding as the cloth is held in starting a hem. Draw the binding through the binder with the left hand until it fills the scrolls of the binder, as shown in the illustration below. If the binding cannot be forced into the scrolls use a pin or the small shuttle screwdriver, by means of which the binding can be drawn into the scrolls far enough so that the needle can pass through the binding. Lower the presser bar, insert the edge of the cloth to be bound into the opening of the binder and proceed to sew, guiding the binding with the right hand and the cloth with the left, keeping the edges well within the opening of the binder, as shown in the illustration.

To Do Bias Binding

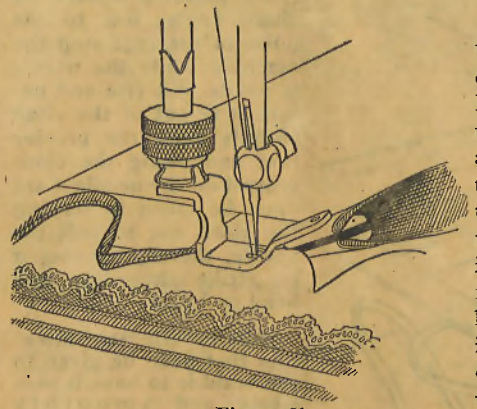

Figure 21

Pass the binding through the scrolls of the binder and draw it back under the needle. Place the edge of the material to be bound between the upper and lower scrolls, then lower the presser bar and sew as usual. Guide the cloth with the left hand and let the binding glide easily through the fingers of the right hand to keep it straight. For bias binding goods of any description can be used, ⅞ inch wide and uniform in width. If very light slazy material is used the binding should be cut a little wider than ⅞ inch in order to have the edges properly turned in.

To Do Dress Binding

Ordinary dress binding can be used in the binder by the same method as described above. When such binding is used the edge of the binding will not be turned under.

Underbraiding

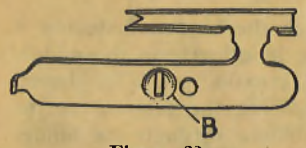

Figure 22

Use the short prong braider foot in place of the regular presser foot. The underbraider is placed in position as follows: At the right of the presser foot you will see two openings. Place the point in the opening farthest from you, and the pin in the opening nearest you. Push the attachment into these openings as far as it will go, which will fasten it. Before pushing it into place be careful to put the braid into the channel of the attachment with enough projecting from the end to insure its coming under the needle and presser foot. Use a No. 4 needle and about 16 length of stitch. The pattern should be marked or stamped on the wrong side of the material. Place the goods under the presser foot, with the PATTERN SIDE UP, and so the needle will be directly over the point where you desire to commence braiding. Lower the presser bar and sew as usual, guiding the material so the needle will follow the pattern. The braid will be stitched on the under side of the goods, as shown in illustration above.

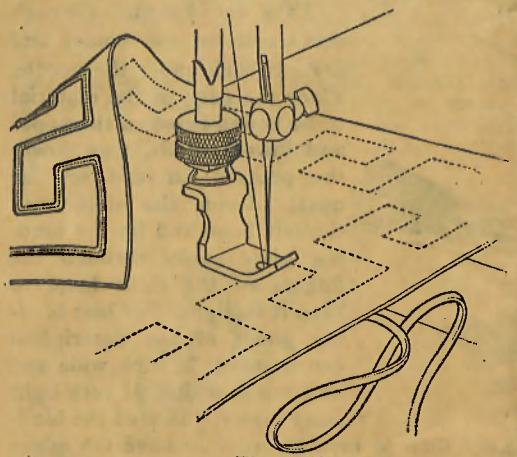
Figure 23

To make a square or sharp angle, sew to the point of turning; stop the machine while the needle is on its first rise and before it is out of the cloth slightly raise the presser foot and swing the cloth around on the needle. Care must be taken in turning the cloth not to pull the needle, thereby causing it to strike the plate and bend or break.

NOTE—All the attention that need be given to the braid is to have it pass freely and s m o o t h l y through the braider. The bunch or spool of braid may lie in the lap of the operator.

To Applique With Braid

Baste the goods to be appliqued on the background. Have pattern on wrong side of background. Braid design as above and cut out the upper goods around the design. This leaves the design appliqued on the background.

Quilting

Fasten the quilter to the presser bar just above the foot, putting it on from the rear, being careful not to push the presser foot out of position. The curved part or quilter arm will serve as a guide and should be as far from the needle as the desired distance between seams. The distance between needle and quilter arm can be regulated by loosening the presser foot nut and moving the arm to the right or left.

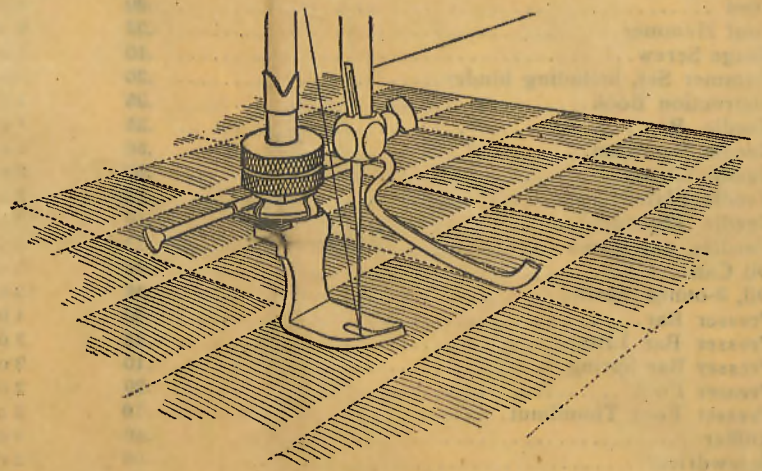
Figure 24

Nickel Plated Sewing Machine Needles.

It is very important to use only the very best needles. A machine will not give satisfaction if you use poorly made needles. Order your needles from us and get high grade nickel plated needles, guaranteed not to rust. We sell them for less than you are asked to pay for poorly made needles.

We do not sell needles for special manufacturing machines.

In ordering needles be sure to send a sample stuck in a small piece of cloth or heavy cardboard to prevent its being lost; also **mention the name and head number of machine.** No order will be filled for less than one dozen needles.

OUR NEEDLES ARE PUT UP IN PACKAGES OF TWELVE, IN ASSORTED SIZES, AND TEN OF THE TWELVE NEEDLES ARE SIZES USED FOR SEWING FROM 40 TO 100 THREAD.

No. 26L306 Sewing Machine Needles. Price, per package of **12,** assorted sizes..... **15c**
If mail shipment, postage extra, 2 cents.

Sewing Machine Oil.

To obtain the best results from your sewing machine, to insure and warrant its always running easy and lasting a long time you must use **good oil.** For this reason we have had prepared for us a special extra high grade sewing machine oil, and we recommend our customers to include a bottle of this oil when they purchase a machine. Shipping weight, 12 ounces.
No. 26L4083 Price, per bot..**8c**

Sewing Machine Belt.

Sewing Machine Belt. Pure oak tanned, guaranteed to give satisfaction. Long enough for any sewing machine.
No. 26L4046 Price, complete with hook..**10c**
Postage, 2 cents.

Price List

When sending orders for supplies or new parts always mention the name and head number of your machine. We require cash in full, including postage, on all orders for supplies and repairs.

	Price	Shipping Weight
Attachments, complete set	$0.75	1 lb.
Belt	.10	2 oz.
Bobbins, price for six (we do not fill orders for less than one-half dozen bobbins)	.08	3 oz.
Bobbin Winder	.65	8 oz.
Feed	.20	2 oz.
Foot Hemmer	.35	2 oz.
Gauge Screw	.10	2 oz.
Hemmer Set, including binder	.30	3 oz.
Instruction Book	.08	2 oz.
Needle Bar	.35	4 oz.
Needle Bar Cam	.50	2 oz.
Needle Clamp	.20	2 oz.
Needle Plate	.15	2 oz.
Needle Threader	.10	2 oz.
Needles, per dozen	.15	2 oz.
Oil Can	.05	3 oz.
Oil, 3-ounce bottle	.08	12 oz.
Presser Bar	.30	4 oz.
Presser Bar Lifter	.25	2 oz.
Presser Bar Spring	.10	2 oz.
Presser Foot	.20	2 oz.
Presser Foot Thumbnut	.10	2 oz.
Ruffler	.40	5 oz.
Screwdriver	.05	2 oz.
Shuttle	.50	2 oz.
Shuttle Carrier	.30	2 oz.
Shuttle Screwdriver	.03	2 oz.
Shuttle Slide, front or back	.15	2 oz.
Tension Regulator	.10	2 oz.
Tension Release	.10	2 oz.
Tension Spring	.10	2 oz.
Thread Cutter	.05	2 oz.
Tucker	.25	5 oz.

Stand Parts

Band Wheel, complete with ball bearings	1.00	5 lbs.
Band Wheel, without ball bearings	.50	4½ lbs.
Center Brace	.40	5 lbs.
Dress Guard	.50	4½ lbs.
Leg, right or left	.75	8 lbs.
Pitman, metal, complete	.50	10 oz.
Pitman, wood	.12	4 oz.
Treadle	.50	5 lbs.
Treadle Rod	.15	2 lbs.

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